

6,073,074

NEXT WEEK
KADO woman

THE SOUTH HAS MORE NEGRO WOMEN
THAN NEGRO MEN 1,240,529 MORE...
THE FIGURES ARE 6,073,074 WOMEN ;
4,832,545 MEN.... ON THE OTHER HAND,
WHITE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH ARE 108,
576 LESS THAN THE WHITE MEN (1940
CENSUS).. NEGRO WOMEN HAVE OUTNUMBERED
NEGRO MEN IN THE U.S. FOR 103 YRS. '1840-1943'

New Population Increase Favoring Darker Races

3-4-44

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Defender Foreign Correspondent)

LONDON—(Censored)—The political implications of population increase especially among the colored race of Asia and Africa, is giving rise to serious consideration among political leaders throughout the British Empire.

The question of population is Berle's estimate, the United States closely linked-up with the future which in 1940 had a population of balance of power politics. This was 135,000,000, might perhaps increase emphasized by Field Marshal Smuts at a much slower rate. Great Britain in his "provocative" speech delivered in, with about 46,000,000 wouldered before the British Empire drop to 42,000,000 and probably stop Parliamentary association in London. 3-4-44

Parliamentary association in London. The South African Prime Minister warned England that the only way she will be able to hold her own with the United States, the Soviet Union and China—is to reorganize her empire on the basis of regional groupings giving each Dominion the right to exploit the economic resources and markets of the colonies and territories populated largely by colored races in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean.

**Decline in Germany
But Rise in Russia**

Germany with 69,000,000 would probably drop to 64,000,000 and gradually diminish. France, with 41,000,000 would probably fall to 37,000,000. Soviet Russia, on the other hand, largely situated in the Asiatic continent, and now numbering 175,000,000, would rise to 220,000,000 and probably increase steadily for a long time.

In this way, argued Smuts, Great Britain will not only be able to count upon the support of the white Dominions in carrying out a foreign policy, but their military support in future conflicts. Such a union between the self-governing units of the British Empire, backed up by the teeming millions of Burma, Malaya, and the African possessions, will provide England

with the fighting men she may require in future.

WHAT U. S. ASST. SECY. OF STATE DISCLOSED

Supporters of General Smuts's plan are now quoting Assistant Secretary of State Adolf Berle's speech recently delivered at Duke University, Durham, N. C., to prove the threat to white civilization in Asia and Africa by the rapidly rising tide of color. According to Berle's estimate, the United States which in 1940 had a population of 135,000,000, might perhaps increase at a much slower rate. Great Britain, with about 46,000,000 would drop to 42,000,000 and probably stop there. 3-4-44

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Brazil, which has a colored population of over 10,000,000 descendants of former African slaves, has doubled her population in less than a quarter of a century to 42,000,000. She, alone, therefore, in the next generation, will be not merely a great South American country, but a world power if she so chooses. In Asia—China and India, as well as Africa—the colored races are

rapidly increasing. British experts in London declare that in India, alone, the population increased by 50,000,000 during the past 10 years. And this despite the millions who die from famine, disease and other causes due to low standards of living. 3-4-44

"Backward" Peoples Learning Western Technique

Not only are the colored so-called "backward" races on the increase, they are learning the secrets of the West, which have enabled the white races to conquer and dominate them. "For more than a century Western Europe and the Americans have held a substantial monopoly on the developments of modern science, modern industries and transport," declared Secretary Berle, "but that monopoly is now passing. It is the end of an era; or, more accurately, the beginning of a new area." For this reason it is necessary for America to foster her good neighbor policy in the Americas, Asia and Africa.

S. F. Negroes
Tribune—Los Angeles,
number *Calif.*
64,680 now

WASHINGTON—Bureau of the Census reports this week on wartime changes in population and family characteristics in the San Francisco Bay area as of April

1944, revealed that the number of Negroes in the area had increased from 19,759 in 1940 to 64,680 in 1944, or 227.3 percent. 7-31-44

The increase in the entire population of the area, due to large-scale migration of war workers, was 38,000 or 25.9 percent, during the four-year period.

The population of other non-white races (Chinese, Japanese, Indian, etc.) decreased from 44,972 to 37,345, mainly because of the

“No section is more indebted to the Negro than is the South for what his labor and loyalty have contributed in the past. Why then should Negroes abandon the section of the nation where they have an established claim to share in the tremendous investment the nation is destined to make in the South and its people?” the Tuskegee educator asks.

Migration From South Advocated By Clayton

CHICAGO, Ill. — George S. Schuyler and Horace R. Cayton hold that mass migration of Negroes from the South to the North is a good thing, while Dr. F. D. Patterson takes the opposite stand in the round table discussion, "Should Negroes in the South Migrate North?" featured in the June issue of *Negro Digest*.

In the North there are civil rights laws; in the South, Jim Crow
 tellect of the money-grabbing op-
 porunist would prefer living in the
 South, Schuyler says.

**Negroes Now 12.7% of
 People's, More - Now 40-44,
 Detroit's Population**

9-30-44

1940

"Northern Negroes should not only welcome the migration but encourage it in every way possible. This would be the best possible contribution they could make to the advancement of the entire Negro population," Cayton asserts.

Dr. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, says that a wholesale exodus of southern Negroes is not a wise procedure, not only because the invasion of the uninvited hordes creates an attitude of hostility on the part of their hosts, but also because in the South "increasing opportunities are becoming available."

"No section is more indebted to the Negro than is the South for what his labor and loyalty have contributed in the past. Why then should Negroes abandon the section of the nation where they have an established claim to share in the tremendous investment the nation is destined to make in the South and its people?" the Tuskegee educator asks

**Virgin Islands Birth Rate
Advertiser—Montgomery,
Tops That For Alabama**

rate, like its death rate for that year, was considerably higher than the Alabama rate, according to information received by the State Department of Health from the Bureau of the Census.

The Census Bureau statisticians revealed that the nation's island possessions acquired during the first world war from Denmark had a 1942 birth rate of 34.6 per 1,000 population, or approximately 44 per cent higher than the Alabama rate of 24.2 per 1,000 population.

Earlier Census Bureau reports revealed that the Virgin Islands 1942 death rate was 18.9 per 1,000 population, or more than twice as high as the Alabama rate of only 8.9 per 1,000 population.

**Negroes Now 12.7% of
People's Voice—New
Detroit's Population**

DETROIT—While Detroit's Negro population went up 47 per cent from 1940 to 1944, the available housing remained practically stationary in that time. The U. S. Census bureau gives the 1944 Negro population as 211,000 as compared with 148,445 in 1940.

Only 1,800 Federal units were built for Negroes in the four-county Detroit area and there was scarcely any private building for them. Negroes now constitute 12.7 per cent of the total population. That retort he expressed the feelings of that entire audience.

Interracial Trends
Advertiser - Montgomery, Ala.

The Federal Census of 1930 reported a Negro population of 11,891,143, or 9.7 per cent of the total. Of these 8,305,636 were in 11 Southern States (the coast States from Virginia to Texas, plus Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Oklahoma); 3,085,508 were in other sections of the country.

The net increases of Negro population for 1920 to 1930 were: in the Southern States 364,529, or four per cent; in other sections 1,063,483, or 52 per cent. The reason: Nearly a million Negroes left the South during the prosperous twenties, chiefly for the North and East.

From 1930 to 1940 the Negro population grew to 12,865,518, of whom 9,261,792 were in the 13 Southern States and 3,603,726 were in other sections. During that period the net increase of Negro population in the South was 456,157, or five per cent, while in the rest of the country it was 518,218, or 16 per cent. Again, the greater increase North was due to continued migration, though at a diminishing rate.

As pointed out in a previous number of "Interracial Trends," this shift of population has important political significance. In close contact it is possible for Negro voters to wield the balance of power in New York, Pennsylvania and other populous States whose heavy electoral votes may easily tip the scales in a national election. 2-4

An interesting incidental result of the trend is the fact that the six cities having the largest Negro population are all north of the Potomac River. These, according to the 1940 census, were New York, 457,444 Negroes; Chicago, 277,731; Philadelphia, 256,880; Washington, 187,266; Baltimore, 165,841; Detroit, 149,119.

While most people think the Negro po

State	1900	1930
Mississippi	58.5	50.2
South Carolina	58.3	49.2
Louisiana	47.1	42.8
Georgia	46.7	34.7
Alabama	45.2	34.7
Ne-Flo	43.7	27.1
Virginia	35.6	24.7
North Carolina	33	24.7
Arkansas	28	27.4
Tennessee	23.8	24.7
Texas	20.4	17.4
Negro Population	19.8	14.4
Per Cent	15.9	16.5

Thousands From South Flocking To New York

NEW YORK—Attracted by tales of the freedom which Negroes enjoy in New York City, and disgusted with conditions in the South which are becoming worse instead of better, thousands of Negroes are flocking to this city, the virtual "Promised Land."

The influx to Harlem of Southern migrants is mounting, Mrs. Cecilia Cabaniss Saunders, Y.W.C.A. executive secretary, said this week—and is bringing with it countless complications. An overflow of newcomers is causing added strain on Harlem housing and school facilities, besides posing new problems in child care, health and recreation.

"They have heard of our Civil Rights statute, and also of the recognition which has been given to Negroes in many fields," Mrs. Saunders stated. "What was formerly a dormant hope is now being a translation into action as a result of war-time abuses."

"I have talked to scores of women who have told me that what they have seen of the treatment of Negro soldiers by civilian authorities in the South has convinced them that there is no hope."

She ascribes a part of the mass movement of Southerners to Army life. "Southern Negroes have become more travel conscious by Army life. Soldiers visiting the North for the first time have been brought face to face with opportunities to which they have long aspired."

Many young women coming from the South arrive in the city without sufficient funds and with no prospects of a job, taking a chance on being able to obtain immediate employment.

While this is safe enough now, Mrs. Saunders fears that this chance-taking will eventually create many problems for social agencies unless Negroes are able to maintain their wartime gains.

In some parts of the South where the exodus is so pronounced and whites are reluctant to lose their cheap labor, Negroes are being refused railroad tickets. "To conceal their true destination," Mrs. Saunders said, "Negroes have to buy a ticket to the next station on the road, get off the train and repeat the act until the South is behind them."

NEGRO INFUX FROM SOUTH TO HARLEM MOUNTS

MANY REPORTED COMING TO CITY, SAY WAR ABUSES MAKE SITUATION WORSE

By Edgar T. Rouzeau
With Harlem as their main ob-

jective, thousands of Negroes are repeating the act until the South is migrating from the South, turning their backs on what they report as a hopeless situation aggravated by war-time abuses, Mrs. Cecelia Cabaniss Saunders, Harlem civic leader, asserts.

Mrs. Saunders, for thirty years executive secretary at the Harlem branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, 179 West 137th Street, sees countless complications resulting from this migration. She said in an interview yesterday that thousands are pouring into New York City, placing added strain on housing and school facilities, besides posing new problems in child care, health and recreation.

Records at the Harlem Y. W. C. A. indicate many single girls are arriving in Harlem without adequate funds, taking a chance on being able to obtain immediate employment. While this is safe enough now, Mrs. Saunders fears that this chance-taking will eventually create many problems for social agencies unless Negroes are able to maintain their war-time gains.

This city, Mrs. Saunders said, has come to be regarded by many Negroes as a "promised land."

"They have heard of our civil rights statute, and also of the recognition which has been given to Negroes in many fields," she said. "What was formerly a dormant hope is now being translated into action as result of war-time abuses. I have talked to scores of women who have told me that what they have seen of the treatment of Negro soldiers by civilian authorities in the South has convinced them that there is no hope."

Mrs. Saunders thinks it significant that a large percentage of Negro service men's wives are included in the Southern exodus. "Army life," she said, "has helped to make Southern Negroes more travel conscious. Soldiers visiting the North for the first time have been brought face to face with opportunities to which they have long aspired."

Mrs. Saunders was told by some of these service men's wives, moving North with their children that in some parts of the South the exodus of Negroes is so pronounced

that "ticket agents are refusing to sell a Negro ticket to any Northern city."

"To conceal their true destination," she added, "they have to buy a ticket to the next station on the road, get off the train and repeat the act until the South is behind them."

53-1944

Negroes Leading In Illegal Births

Births

Advert. Sec. Montgomery, Ala
In Alabama as in the nation as a whole, the percentage of births occurring out of wedlock is several times greater among negroes than among white people, according to information received by the State Department of Health from the Bureau of the Census. *5-17-44*

The ratio of illegitimate white live births to total live births in this State in 1942 was only 16.5 per 1,000, as compared with a negro rate of 192.4 per 1,000. The white rate for the United States as a whole was only 17 illegitimate births per 1,000 live births, as compared with a negro rate of 170.6 illegitimate births for every 1,000 live births.

The rates for both the United States and this State were on the basis of "white" and "non-white" births, rather than strictly on the basis of white births and negro births, but a State Health Department announcement pointed out that the number of non-negroes among the "nonwhite" population was much too small to affect the rates materially.

Occupational Shift Brings On Added Problem

4-21-44
Sharp Increase
Of Race Workers
Noted In Report

NEW YORK CITY — (SNS) — The National Urban League, in a 32-page pamphlet entitled "Free-dom's Seed," issued this week a complete report of this organization's activities for 1943. The report stated that the major emphasis of the League's work last year had been placed on checking the growth of racial tension, preventing the spread of racial conflict, and developing harmonious teamwork between white and Negro citizens in promoting the war program, releasing the full energies of thirteen million Negroes to insure victorious and democratic peace.

"Declaring that serious racial tension and conflict had resulted from the shift of some 5,000,000 white and 600,000 Negro workers from rural and southern communities to urban industrial centers, the report said, 'this geographical and occupational shift accentuated the rise of a 'war-time psychology' characterized by unstable emotional relationships. Many white persons gave evidence of their antipathy to any close association with Negroes either in employment or use of common public facilities. Negroes in their turn, expressed a heightened resentment against racial discrimination and segregation in the war program."

LEAGUE IS BUSY 4-21-44
The National Urban League through its National Staff and its 48 local affiliates, has warned, advised, and assisted community leaders in eliminating or ameliorating the worst results of worker migration, it was reported. The report stated that at least one and one-half million Negro workers are now employed in war services, exclusive of agriculture. Actual employment of Negroes is no longer a serious problem in many industrial centers partly because of the depletion of labor reserve and partly because of the assistance of Federal and voluntary war agencies that all labor resources must be used.

Recognizing the importance of interpreting fairly the performance of Negro workers in war industries the League's report pointed out that 300 typical war plants have been selected for its Industrial Relations Laboratory project. Through this activity the League seeks to remove, once and for all times, any preconceived notions of racial differentials in the performance of workers.

PROVE SATISFACTORY
First reports of the Laboratory project indicated that Negro workers were proving satisfactory in the majority of war plants and that orderly integration of Negroes had been accomplished wherever leadership had cooperated in making this possible. Further, the report declared the establishment of the "faux pas" of Attorney General Francis Biddle, who made a similar suggestion some months ago to the President.

In announcing the addition of new high wages of the Southern National Staff, the report stated that 2,000 meetings of whites and Negroes, exclusive of press and radio messages, had been held during this critical period. The report concluded that the year's construction of decent housing for Negroes, the committee suggested, "strict control of immigration and orderly rate, keyed to the erection of suitable housing."

The report discloses, among other things, that the "Little Tokyo" section of Los Angeles is crowded with Negroes, and it warned that this crowding was creating dangerous health conditions. It pointed out that the "most acute health problems are centered in the Negro section of Los Angeles" and blamed the War Production Board for holding up the construction of additional hospital facilities. Lack of recreational facilities for Negroes is blamed for disorders—such as the zoot-suit affair. Foremost among the report's conclusions, the committee placed the "imperative" need "to stabilize human relations in this area through adequate recreation facilities for Negroes."

Solons Propose New Curb On Negro Migration

WASHINGTON. — Another suggestion of "strict control" by the War Manpower Commission of migration of Negroes from the South to war industry centers—this time a report of a sub-committee of the House Naval Affairs Committee, investigating congested areas. The suggestion is reminiscent of the "faux pas" of Attorney General Francis Biddle, who made a similar suggestion some months ago to the President.

The sub-committee is headed by Rep. Ed. V. Izac (D) of California. The Negro on the West Coast is a subject of major importance in the minds of the local authorities, the report asserted. "Most controversial and difficult in the minds of the local authorities is the problem of racial minorities," the report said. "This problem has been aggravated in recent months by a tremendous and steady influx of Southern Negroes into the area."

The lack of balance between the addition of new high wages of the Southern National Staff, the report stated that 2,000 meetings of whites and Negroes, exclusive of press and radio messages, had been held during this critical period. The report concluded that the year's construction of decent housing for Negroes, the committee suggested, "strict control of immigration and orderly rate, keyed to the erection of suitable housing."

here today by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, sociologist, in an address to the race relations institute being held at Fisk University. "New areas for the Negro worker can be opened up on a geographical, industrial and occupational basis," he said, "and part of a rational plan would be to explore the possibilities of settling some portion of the Negro labor reserve in smaller northern cities." He recommended an adult education program for southern Negroes migrating to northern urban centers. In discussing political aspects of southern racial relations, Dr. Johnson pointed out that "the South has only one political party" and that as a result Negroes had been disfranchised prior to the World recent Supreme Court decision upholding their right to participate in primary elections. In other discussions at the institute's fourth session, Ruth Morton, director of schools for the American Missionary Association called upon the public schools "to find a way to humanize the industrial dice. She said that other social institutions had failed to do so.

Comparing the increase in population for the six top cities in 1943, Dr. Johnson pointed out that "the South has only one political party" and that as a result Negroes had been disfranchised prior to the World recent Supreme Court decision upholding their right to participate in primary elections. In other discussions at the institute's fourth session, Ruth Morton, director of schools for the American Missionary Association called upon the public schools "to find a way to humanize the industrial dice. She said that other social institutions had failed to do so.

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Has the Migration Northward Equalled World War I Figures?

By JOHN JASPER
Top Cities Shows World War I 41,000 Behind with One Year Yet to Go

Is the migration of colored people from the South in this war equal to that of the 1916-18 war years? No official figures for 1916-18 are available, but during the years 1916-20 a half million colored people moved north. In the years 1920-25 another half million followed. The cities where colored populations increased most in the first world war were:

City	1916-18 Increase
New York	220,421
Chicago	187,731
Philadelphia	187,266
Detroit	165,843
Cleveland	149,119
St. Louis	63,774
Total	4,846

City	1943 Increase
Los Angeles	72,269
San Francisco	37,734
New York	34,157
Cleveland	35,881
Detroit	27,226
St. Louis	13,154
Total	220,421

Other Increases
Buffalo's population increased from 17,694 to 23,000; Akron, Ohio, from 12,260 to 15,000; Chester, Pa., from 10,162 to 15,000; Utica, N.Y., from 514 to 1,800; Milwaukee from 8,821 to 13,000; New Haven from 6,235 to 8,325. Southern cities, too, have gotten thousands of new migrants, relations in the South was made.

Dr. Smith added that the Negro population is not growing faster than the white. Dr. Smith added that the Negro population is not growing faster than the white. Dr. Smith added that the Negro population is not growing faster than the white.

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Yes, Leave the South, Now!

Afro-American - Baltimore, Md.
Report Is That Only Long War Will Civilize Dixie

2-26-44
By E. M. PHILLIPS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(Special) —Every colored person who can ought to leave the South as fast as he can. That's my view after traveling for four days in the deep South, which has not yet learned to treat colored people as human beings.

It makes no difference what a man's contribution to his country; it makes no difference that he is serving in the uniform of his country, has been injured at Pearl Harbor or at Guadalcanal, he is still someone to be shunted to the "colored" waiting room, the "colored" entrance.

In the dirty "colored" rest room of the Birmingham station I saw a WAC, worn out after two days of travel, sprawled out on the hard bench asleep.

It was the only place she could find to rest, because her skin is black. No matter that her train was not due for six hours and that she wore the uniform of her country. She was colored and the South does not treat colored people as human beings. 2-26-44

There are some families that have seen the vision and are getting out of the South. I saw two families during the two hours I waited in the Birmingham station Friday. They had bundled their children and all the earthly goods they owned into assorted packages and were making the trek to "freedom land."

What Is the Answer?

What is the answer to those people who must remain in the "savage" part of the United States?

I asked this question of Dean R. O'Hara Lanier of Hampton Institute in the Birmingham station en route to N.Y. He said the answer is "organization of colored people into strong groups whose leaders will speak with voices of authority and demand and get the things we need."

Some Leaders Greedy

He indicated that now there are a number of so-called leaders who go to bat for themselves because they seek personal benefits and forget about the masses.

I asked what about a move to ignore jim-crow signs on the order of the non-violent, direct-action technique. He said it would work provided the masses were organized. 2-26-44

Stay Out of South

It occurred to me that one of the answers, too, is for large groups like the church bodies to keep their meetings out of the South until it learns how to treat

all peoples decently regardless of their race, color, and creed.

I talked with a 70-year-old Philadelphia minister who traveled the tedious way to Birmingham by coach to attend the AME Bishops' Council because he didn't want to "assert" his rights and perhaps run into friction on the Pullman.

Preacher Jim-Crowed

The spectacle of a venerable, respected man of the cloth traveling 1600 miles, sitting up all the way because the South does not know how to treat him is shameful.

Personally, I believe a long war is the cure-all. Porters and Pullman workers with whom I talked agreed. They said they're tired of sitting down and that the new generation isn't going to be kicked around any longer.

Waiters Walk Out

They pointed to the mass walk-out by the diner crew of a South-bound Seaboard train when the steward used an offensive epithet and vowed that "no n-----r will eat in here," as an indication of the new trend.

That, they said, would not have happened five or ten years ago, but it is happening now—mass action against jim crow and discrimination.

They added that a long war will help a lot of crackers to see the light of day and that Federal intervention in the matter of protecting service men will be a boon to the colored people of the South.

Po' White Trash

To be sure, there will always be "po' white trash" which will be intent on picking on defenseless colored people, but a long war will take care of them, too.

The casualties of a long war will hit at their doorsteps and maybe they'll learn that we are fighting not only for democracy abroad but at home in "South America (the South)" as well.

Correspondent Lodge

I met some of this "po' white trash" within the past four or five days. 2-26-44 One of that category was J. Norman Lodge, white, a war correspondent, just back from overseas.

On the train en route South, his pal moved toward a hook on which to hang his coat. He cautioned him: "Don't hang your coat there. That's where we hang black boys south of Richmond."

[EDITOR'S NOTE: A few hundred miles along the way he faced eviction from the train for being "drunk and disorderly." Friends intervened and

saved him.] And there was the driver of the airport cab which was to pick up passengers for the 3:15 a.m. plane from Birmingham to Alexandria, La., early Friday.

You Can't Ride

I was at a downtown hotel at the time the airport stipulated I was to be there. His words when he spied me were:

"You'll not ride in this cab. I don't haul no colored people. You'll have to get a colored cab."

Despite my protest and explanation that the plan left in twenty-five minutes, I was left standing on the sidewalk at 3 a.m. A colored cab which hauled me broke down en route with a flat tire. But things worked out somehow. The plane did not take off after all—bad weather.

A sign indicating a town in Georgia: Divide, Ga.

A Silly Practice

War travel at best is messy and uncomfortable. On south-bound trains white service men resent the policy of setting off colored passengers at separate tables in diners because it means that at least four other seats in that section are vacant while the curtains are drawn and they have to stand and wait. 2-26-44

On two occasions, service men (white) started to my table, only to be told by the steward that they would have to wait.

Bishop Insulted

Bishop S. J. Green and his wife were eating in a diner on a train bound for New Orleans. A white red-faced Southerner became incensed and said to his WAVE companion:

"That's the first time I've seen n-----s eat on this train. It makes me sick."

Two white men reading the classified section of a daily paper saw ads of colored persons seeking household jobs. Wages asked were \$100. Said one, a Goodrich Rubber Company representative: "They'll come down off that kind of stuff after this war. And I mean way down."

Only a third of migrants plan to stay in state, claimed

Tribune - Los Angeles, Calif.

SAN FRANCISCO—Factual findings of the recent survey of this city's war-swollen Negro population, made under direction of Dr. Charles S. Johnson, director of the Social Science Institute of Fisk University, revealed much of one quarter go to the movies. Less than one sixteenth visit taverns or beer halls. 7-10-44

The survey was financed through local donations, with the voluntary assistance of laymen and women and the YWCA and was watched and aided by the Rosenwald Fund which has expanded its activities in behalf of racial minorities outside the South.

The findings, though factual and not intended to be critical, revealed much to be desired from the standpoint of both groups, the migrant Negroes and the resident whites and Negroes, although it confirmed the fact of little racial strife in the San Francisco Bay area.

Most surprising point unearthed is that only a third of the migrants plan to remain in San Francisco after the war. Contributing to this is the fact that living conditions are not good due to overcrowding, rents are high, some of the local populace is unfriendly. 7-10-44

San Francisco's comparatively small prewar Negro population has been trebled in size, it is estimated by many. The newcomers are chiefly from the farms and plantations of the central South, and were recruited by agents of local war industries, or lured by word from relatives who had come on ahead of them. 7-10-44

The first wave of migrants settled, as in Los Angeles, in the Japanese quarter which had been evacuated. But they kept coming long after this section was filled past overflowing. Overcrowding menaced sanitation and safety and in many places still does.

Resident Negroes while, for the most part, tolerant and understanding of disadvantages suffered by the migrants, admitted the difficulties of living with and near them. Many of them brought fleas, dirt and bad manners with them, some complained.

The migrants boosted business in the Negro quarter to an all-time high. Men and women who had never earned more than \$300 a year made that in a month and spent it recklessly.

The potentialities of good citizenship were found, however, in the greater majority of the newcomers. More than one quarter

Africans Beckon To

World - Memphis, Tenn.

Negro Immigration

7-14-44
LAGOS, West Africa—(ANP)—titioners, dentists, social workers, Hope was expressed by the West economists, agriculturists, veterinarians, African Pilot, a native daily newsman, surgeons, engineers, technicians, that the doors will be open—clans, etc., who could immigrate to allow American Negroes to West Africa and be of invaluable service here to live. The editorial uable service, officially and privately, entitled "Interpreting Africa to vately, to us."

"After the war, West Africans look forward to a change of policy Let the doors of West Africa be thrown open to any American Negro who is prepared to come out to assist us in materializing our social and economic programs of reconstruction.

7-14-44
There are thousands of quali-

Dixie Ties Colored, Helps Poor Whites Come North

Also American — Baltimore, Md.

Black Workers Kept in Menial Jobs While

Whites Permitted to Skim Cream Off the Top

WASHINGTON

By MARGARET LEWIS

In an unwritten conspiracy against 672,214 colored farm workers, the South is again following its old policy of "white folks first," aided and abetted by the U.S. Agricultural Extension Service and Public Law 45.

While holding colored workers in low-paying menial farm labor positions, the South is slipping its marginal white workers North to more money, better housing and greater opportunity; and Uncle Sam is paying for it.

These facts are borne out by the admission of those in the know that hundreds of under-privileged white workers have been assisted in getting to "Freedom land" recently through the War Food Administration-Agricultural Extension Service funds. 3-11-44

At the same time county agents have refused permission to colored sharecroppers and tenant farmers to leave, holding over their heads Public Law 45, as the War Manpower Commission and U.S. Employment Service have assisted in "freezing" the latter.

Plays into Dixie's Hands

Public Law 45, passed by Congress in 1943 (the law forbids use of Federal funds for transportation of farm workers without consent of the county agent), has revived administration of State statutes in areas like Georgia, which forbid the recruiting of workers for any purpose.

Marginal subsistence white workers have been sent on Uncle Sam's money to pick potatoes in Idaho, sugar beets in the Midwest, apples, tomatoes, etc., in the East where, contrasted with a bare subsistence formerly, they are receiving \$3 to \$6 a day.

From a psychological angle, this causes Southern "poor whites," usually violently anti-colored, to get acquainted with Northern white farmers as they live in their homes and on their farms, and vaccinate the erstwhile liberals with strong anti-racial virus.

Jamaican Workers Lauded

Brighter side of the picture is the fact that the Jamaican workers now in Florida, of whom more are to be imported, have doubled the pay for cutting sugar cane in that area from 20 to 40 cents an hour within one year.

Then, too, by refusing to accept discrimination they have raised the level of treatment for all workers in that section.

On the other hand, Uncle Sam, who plans to put 12,000,000 farmers to work this year, is one-half million short and feels the dearth of help, especially in the South, so that many of the Mexicans, Jamaicans, Bahamans and other West Indians to be brought in this season will be lodged below the Mason-Dixon line. 3-11-44

There are 672,214 colored farmers in the South, of whom 507,000 are tenant farmers and 299,000 sharecroppers. Their picture at present is gloomy.

Political Revolution Seen In Negro Exodus From South

Char. Latta, N.C. July 4, 1944

(NOTE—The following article was written for The News by H. E. C. (Red Buck) Bryant, for many years a distinguished Washington correspondent. Mr. Bryant has retired from active newspaper work and is making his home in Providence township. Mr. Bryant is thoroughly conversant with national affairs and the conclusions set forth in this article are based on his observations as a highly experienced newspaper man in the Nation's Capital.—Editors, The News).

H. E. C. (RED BUCK) BRYANT

"Why all the talk about the 'race issue' now?" I was asked by a serious-minded business man the other day.

"Politics," I replied.

"Why, the Negro does not vote here," said he. "I see no reason for getting excited about that!"

That man has been asleep, politically speaking, about 25 years. During the closing months of the First World War a migration of Negroes from the South to the North, East and West commenced.

Train load after train load of colored men and women left Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and other Southern States. That movement continues today, but not in such large numbers. It was economical; not political but it has become so now.

In 1916, after Great Britain and her allies called home from Amer-

Migration

ica their reservists, there was a Hoover turned them to Franklin Alabama, 12; Arkansas, 9; Florida, 7; Georgia, 12; Louisiana, 10; North Carolina, 13; Mississippi, 9; North Carolina, 13; South Carolina, 8; Tennessee, 11; Texas, 23; and Virginia, 11, making a total of 114 electoral votes.

A vice-president of the Erie Railroad, who had spent Winters in Pittsburgh (Pa.) Courier, with its quarter million subscribers abused Hoover for neglecting the colored section. He built shacks in New York of old freight cars, hired meks hall, and sent a train to Jacksonville for a load of colored men. Tickets for transportation were provided and eagerly they were accepted.

BIG EXODUS

The Erie plan was successful from the jump. Other railroads followed suit. That was the beginning of one of the most significant exoduses since the Bible was written. More than 1,500,000 colored workers changed homes. Florida cities took steps to stop the solicitation of its laborers, but the migration increased. Western roads carried thousands to Chicago, and other cities in that territory.

Once on the move the Negroes spread over the entire West. More than 100,000 went to the Pacific Coast, a majority of them to California. It was estimated by Government authorities in Washington that more than 75,000 left one railway station in Atlanta in a few months. The movement from the South was tremendous in 1917, 1918 and 1920. By that time approximately 3,000,000 had found new residences in the North, East and West.

Just a few figures from the census bureau at Washington will show the significance of the Negro migration to industrial centers of the North. The percentages from 1920 to 1930 are important:

The per cent of increase in the white population of Akron, Ohio, for instance, during that decade was 20.2 and that of the Negro 98.6; Albany, N. Y., the figures were, white, 11.5, Negro, 87.6; Buffalo, N. Y., white, 11.3, Negro, 200.7; Chicago, white, 20.4, Negro, 113.7; Cleveland, Ohio, white, 8.5, Negro, 108.7; Detroit, white, 51.3, Negro, 194.0; Flint, Mich., white, 67.0, Negro, 236.6; Elizabeth, N. J., white, 17.0, Negro, 141.7; Grand Rapids, white, 21.3, Negro 156.4; Los Angeles, Calif., white, 96.3, Negro, 149.7; Newark, N. J., white, 1.4, Negro, 129.0; New York City, white, 20.7, Negro, 114.9; Philadelphia, white, 2.4, Negro, 63.6; Reading, Pa., white, 2.2, Negro, 112.6; Toledo, Ohio, white, 16.6, Negro, 133.0, and Youngstown, Ohio, white, 23.5, Negro, 118.4.

Those comparisons are sufficient to illustrate what has happened since World War I.

POLITICAL REVOLUTION

While the migration was a result of an acute demand for workers it has resulted in a political revolution. In the South the Negroes did not vote. In their new homes they are voting in blocs. In 1932, their dislike for Herbert

The colored voter holds the balance of power in very close elections in 20 of the 48 states, and an important fact is that they stand united as a rule at the polls. July 4, 1944

The Negroes take a keen interest in the elections in the North. Here is a partial list of estimates of the Negro voting strength by states: New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, about 300,000 each; Ohio, 275,000; Kentucky, 154,000; Missouri 225,000; Maryland, 175,000; New Jersey, 145,000; California, 100,000; Indiana, 150,000; Kansas, 90,000; Delaware, 36,000; Massachusetts, 47,000; West Virginia, 75,000; Michigan, 130,000; Oklahoma, 103,000; Iowa, 25,000. Thousands of the Southern Negroes went to Nebraska, Rhode Island, Wisconsin and the state of Washington to increase their voting population.

INFLUENCE APPARENT

The influence of the Negro vote in the North, East and West is seen in Congress whenever the Anti-Lynching Bill, aimed directly at the South, comes to a show down. Members of Congress with large colored voting populations put it ahead of every other measure. One session, 59 House members introduced that particular bill when one was all that was necessary, but everybody who sponsored it wanted his Negro constituents to know that he was on the job for them. When the Judiciary Committee of the House refused to report out the bill a motion to discharge it was made, and adopted. The bill went to the floor and was passed by a vote of 277 to 119; 189 Democrats, 75 Republicans, 5 Farmer-Laborites, and 8 Progressives voted for it.

That bill went to the Senate, where it was met and held up by a filibuster of Southerners. It has never reached a vote there but, if ever it does, its advocates claim that 73 of the 96 Senators will be for it—the Negro leaders behind it say that many are pledged for it and not a single Northern Senator, Democrat or Republican, will oppose it.

There the significance of the Negro migration to the North is seen.

Northern Democrats have taken the colored vote over in a body. And would sell South for it any day.

The answer to the question "Why all the flurry over the race issue?" is readily understood when one studies the electoral votes of the various states.

Typical Southern States vote as follows for a President:

Alabama, 12; Arkansas, 9; Florida, 7; Georgia, 12; Louisiana, 10; Mississippi, 9; North Carolina, 13; South Carolina, 8; Tennessee, 11; Texas, 23; and Virginia, 11, making a total of 114 electoral votes.

Wagner of New York, Guffey of Pennsylvania, and other Democrats who get the support of the Negroes in their States would swap the Southern States that yield 114 electoral votes for the Northern States that yield 190. Other States where the Negro holds the balance of power, have electoral

That is the answer to the common motion over the Negro. In 1916 and again in 1920 The New York World sent me to the South to see why the Negroes were going North, and later they sent me to the North to see what they were doing in their new area. In 1920 I wrote that when they remained in the North long enough to vote they would hold the balance of power in at least eight States. At that time they were supporting Republican candidates, almost exclusively.

Nearly Million Leave South In Past Ten Years

Indicate Shift Has Important Political Meaning

10-5-44

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—How the migration of Negroes is changing the face of America was recently made public by the General Board of Education of the Methodist church through its service known as "Interracial Trends." The federal census of 1930 reported a Negro population of 11,891,143, or 9.7 per cent of the total. Of these 8,895,826 were in 13 Southern states (the coast states from Virginia to Texas, plus Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Oklahoma), with 3,085,058 in other sections of the country.

MILLION LEAVE

The net increases of Negro population from 1920 to 1930 were in the southern states, 364,529, or four per cent; in other sections, 1,063,483, or 52 per cent. The reason: nearly a million Negroes left the south during the prosperous 20's, chiefly for the north and east.

While most people think the Negro population is increasing at a more rapid rate than the white population are all north of the Potomac river. These, according to the 1940 census, were New York, 457,444 Negroes; Chicago, 277,731; Philadelphia, 250,880; Washington, 187,266; Baltimore, 165,843; Detroit, 149,119. Six cities having the largest Negro population are all north of the Potomac river. These, according to the 1940 census, were New York, 457,444 Negroes; Chicago, 277,731; Philadelphia, 250,880; Washington, 187,266; Baltimore, 165,843; Detroit, 149,119. While most people think the Negro population is increasing at a more rapid rate than the white population are all north of the Potomac river. These, according to the 1940 census, were New York, 457,444 Negroes; Chicago, 277,731; Philadelphia, 250,880; Washington, 187,266; Baltimore, 165,843; Detroit, 149,119.

census records show that just the opposite is true. For 150 years their proportion in the total has been growing steadily less. In 1790 (the first census) Negroes made up 19.3 of the population; in 1940 only 9.7 per cent.

In the south also the proportion of Negroes has been decreasing rapidly. In 1880 it was 36 per cent; in 1940 only 23.7 per cent. The same trend is found in the several southern states, as shown by the following table:

PER CENT NEGRO POPULATION

10-5-44

	1900	1930	1940
Mississippi	58.5	50.2	49.2
South Carolina	58.3	45.6	42.8
Louisiana	47.1	36.9	35.9
Georgia	46.7	36.8	34.7
Alabama	45.2	35.7	34.7
Florida	43.7	29.4	27.1
Virginia	35.6	26.8	24.7
N. Carolina	33	29	27.4
Arkansas	28	25.8	24.7
Tennessee	23.8	18.3	17.4
Texas	20.4	14.7	14.4
Maryland	19.8	16.9	16.5
Delaware	16.6	13.7	13.4
Kentucky	13.3	8.6	7.5

53-1944

Migration Changing Face Of, America, Survey Shows

WASHINGTON

How the migration of colored Americans is changing the face of America was made public recently by the general board of education of the Methodist Church through its service known as "Interracial Trends."

The Federal Census of 1930 reported a colored population of 11,891,143, or 9.7 per cent of the total. Of these 8,805,626 were in 13 Southern States (the coast states, 304,529, or 4 per cent; in other sections, 1,063,483, or 5 per cent. The reason: nearly millions persons left the South during the prosperous 20's chiefly for the North and East.

Million Increase in 10 years

From 1930 to 1940 the colored population grew to 12,863,518, or whom 9,261,792 were in the 13 Southern States and 3,603,726 were in other sections.

During that period the net increase of colored population in the South was 456,157 or 5 per cent while in the rest of the country it was 518,218, or 16 per cent. Again, the greater increase North was due to continued migration though at a diminishing rate.

Per Cent Colored Population

	1900	1930	1940
Mississippi	58.5	50.2	49.2
South Carolina	58.3	45.6	42.8
Louisiana	47.1	36.9	35.9
Georgia	46.7	36.8	34.7
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1900 1930 1940

Florida	43.7	29.4	27.1
Virginia	35.6	26.8	24.7
N. Carolina	33	29	27.4
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New York

Another Significant Trend

While most people think the colored population is increasing at a more rapid rate than the white, census records show that just the opposite is true. For 150 years their proportion in the total has been steadily less, growing

In 1790 (the first census) colored Americans made up 19.3 per cent of the population; in 1940 only 9.7 per cent.

In the South, also, the proportion has been decreasing rapidly. In 1880 it was 36 per cent; in 1940 only 23.7 per cent. The same trend is found in the several Southern States, as shown by the following table.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
11-11-44

Frisco Zoom In Negro Population

Defender-Chicago, Ill.

Brings Race Problem To Coast City

1-8-44

By CALVIN GILBERT

SAN FRANCISCO—(ANP)—Sanlord who had charged a tenant \$12 a week for the use of a bath tub Gate, had a Negro population be- for sleeping purposes. Another in- fore the war of less than 5,000, but stance was that of a man who had there have been many changes. driven his family from Texas and

The estimated Negro population had to use his car to house his family of four for three months. Store fronts and places once used by Japanese for business places are in very common usage due to the severe shortage of houses. These places are blacked out, at the front windows with paint or cheap cotton curtains, are partitioned off on the inside and made into rooms and are in big favor as homes. Taking advantage of space and all situations as is the case in any boom towns health rules and sanitation have been disregarded in many cases.

The problem created is that which is prevalent in any boom town and the fact that there is a war makes a greater complication.

Many and most of the houses occupied by Negroes are dwellings the Japanese used as their homes and places of business, which they were forced to abandon for homes in the various internment camps.

Come From Texas

Most of the Negroes now in San Francisco are from cities and rural neighborhoods of Texas with a few streets and for clean surroundings coming from Louisiana, Oklahoma and other nearby southern states. Just lately a theatre that is owned

The majority of the newcomers and operated by whites and whose are simple hard-working people, patronage was nearly all-white until lately has installed a new program which shows nothing but all the various shipyards and other Negro pictures to accommodate the stevedoring, work in small defense plants, a small percentage in air- plane factories, and many as sea- men in the U. S. Merchant Ma-

Three Negro Policemen
Three Negro patrolmen new to San Francisco and to its police department were recently sworn in.

New businesses have sprung up and are seen nightly patrolling the and more are in the making. Streets in the Fillmore district, the big percentage of the business heart of the Negro population. This places now occupied and operated is the first time the city ever had by Negroes were once Japanese any Negro police officers.

Housing Conditions Bad
The housing situation is appall- are close together and are living ing. Families are crowded into a manner which was customary quarters that are not large enough to them before they became a part and in many instances unsuited for of San Francisco's crowded streets human occupation.

As an example of this, there were One place where Negro war- ber of women was attributed to notices of eviction served on 104 workers are prominently seen is at the induction of men into the

parties, less than one month ago the banks. Long lines are seen from opening time until closing time at the banks by the San Francisco Health de- Long lines are seen from opening tary conditions and the fire hazards, with the majority being women.

The city's grand jury is to make The present situation is being an investigation and there is to be coped with as best as can be ex- pected, but the future of the Negro if occupants can be legally evicted in San Francisco will be a much from buildings by force. Whether a problem than is the case it is determined to evict by force now, because many and especially the younger set will balk at return- or not, the fact still remains that the younger set will balk at return- there is such a scarcity of dwelling to their native states at the houses that evicted persons will end of the war.

find no places in which to move after eviction. 1-8-44

Use Stores As Homes

To show the acuteness of the situation there was a case reported to the OPA which told of a land-

lord who had charged a tenant \$12 a week for the use of a bath tub for sleeping purposes. Another instance was that of a man who had driven his family from Texas and

had to use his car to house his family of four for three months. Store fronts and places once used by Japanese for business places are in very common usage due to the severe shortage of houses. These places are blacked out, at the front windows with paint or cheap cotton curtains, are partitioned off on the inside and made into rooms and are in big favor as homes. Taking advantage of space and all situations as is the case in any boom towns health rules and sanitation have been disregarded in many cases.

There are many situations which arise that show a lack of fore- thought on the part of many of these migratory workers or new residents. A lot is lacking in the way of good citizenship. Many of

the newcomers are careless in their regard for a clean city, for clean streets and for clean surroundings near their homes.

Just lately a theatre that is owned and operated by whites and whose patronage was nearly all-white until lately has installed a new program which shows nothing but all the various shipyards and other Negro pictures to accommodate the stevedoring, work in small defense plants, a small percentage in air- plane factories, and many as sea- men in the U. S. Merchant Ma-

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Use Stores As Homes

Census shows near doubled San Diego Negro population

Tribune - Los Angeles, Calif.

WASHINGTON—An increase in of San Diego county were in- the number of Negroes in San migrants since 1940. An in-mi- Diego county from 4,444 in 1940 grant is defined as a person 4 to 7,755 in 1944, or almost 100 years old or more who lived out- percent, was revealed by the Bu- side of the county on April 1, reau of Census last week in its 1940. All children under 4 years report on "Wartime Changes in of age and all persons who lived Population and Family Character- in San Diego county on April 1, istics" of San Diego's congested 1940, were regarded as non-mi- production area. 7-24-44 grants. 7-24-44

Made as of March, 1944, the Most of the in-migrants traveled report showed further that the long distances; 28.5 percent came population of other non-white from the North Central states, races, primarily Chinese, Japanese 17.7 percent from the West Cen- tral states, 12.0 percent from the Northeastern and Southeastern Mountain states. A few came from Mexico and other foreign countries (3.8 percent). Only about one-fourth (26.0 percent) came from other counties in Cali- fornia or from Oregon and Wash- ington. About one out of 8 in- migrant reported that he had lived on a farm in 1940.

Referring only to the resident population and not the military, the report revealed some striking changes in population character- istics. The increase, which has brought the city near the 300,000 mark and has carried the county past the 400,000 mark, has been 100 percent in the number of accompanied by decided changes lodgers living in private house- in the size and composition of the holds. In 1944, there were 21,840 labor force and in the number and persons in private households in characteristics of families and the city who were not related to housing units, the census report stated.

At least 164,985, or 39.7 per- cent, of the people living in the county at the time the report was taken moved in since April 1, 1940. They sought work in San Diego's airplane factories and other war industries, and brought the county's total labor force in March, 1944, to 197,265 as against 121,142 in March, 1940. 7-24-44

A greater increase in the num- ber of women was attributed to the induction of men into the armed forces. The sex ratio declined from 105 males per 100 females in 1940 to 85 in 1944. The number of children under five years of age, due partly to immigration and partly to the rise in the birth rate, almost doubled. Marriages were, on the increase, too. In March, 1944, 71.4 percent of the population 15 years and over in the city of San Diego were married as compared with 61.0 percent in April, 1940.

Nearly 165,000 of the residents

other evils after the war, such as an increase in illegitimacy, a large number of unmarried women and general lowering of the moral tone in society.

A Postwar Problem

Women outnumber men in the resident Negro popu- lation of the Los Angeles area by several thousands, ac- cording to an analysis of the figures released by the Bureau of the Census and reported in the Philadelphia Tribune.

"Of the overall 134,159 population men total, 60,907 while women 73,612, the report stated. The total figure is more than a fifty per cent increase over the Los Angeles Area Negro population for 1940, which was estimated at 75,496."

Adults 25 to 34 years of age accounted for the largest group in a breakdown of the total population for the race. Children under 15 years of age or over were next with a total of 27,797. There are 25,718 adults from 35 to 44; 19,789 young people from 15 to 24 years of age and 16,478 middle aged persons from 45 to 54.

In the age group from 55 to 65, there are 8,932 persons and 5,775 oldsters from 65 on. The largest number of Los Angeles Negro women are found in the 25-34 age-group, but the largest number of Negro males are found in the

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Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

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In the age group from 55 to 65, there are 8,932 persons and 5,775 oldsters from 65 on. The largest number of Los Angeles Negro women are found in the 25-34 age-group, but the largest number of Negro males are found in the child class. There are 17,556 women from 25-34, while there

are only 12,243 men within the same age group. Obviously to the draft of men for the Armed services. However, in 1940, women in all brackets except those under 15 years of age, outnumbered the men.

Although figures for the other large urban areas are not yet immediately available, it is altogether likely that a similar situation as between the discrepancies of women over men will obtain. Not only has the present draft of men and 5,775 oldsters from 65 on. The largest number of Los Angeles Negro women are found in the 25-34 age-group, but the largest number of Negro males are found in the ratio between the sexes, but more and more will account for

child class. There are 17,556 women from 25-34, while there are only 12,243 men within the same age group. Obviously of course, this is due to the draft of men for the Armed services. However, in 1940, women in all brackets except those under 15 years of age, outnumbered the men.

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Negro growth Tribune - Los Angeles, Calif. almost 100 percent

8-14-44
An increase in the number of Negroes in the Los Angeles area from 75,496 in 1940 to 134,519 in 1944, was announced this week from Washington by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

A higher percentage of increase than for the white population was contained in the report on the Negro population. Whites in the Los Angeles area increased from 2,788,364 in 1940 to 3,209,206 in 1944, or 15.1 percent. Included in the white classification are persons of Mexican origin unless definitely Indian or of other non-white races.

Other races in the Los Angeles area showed a decrease in population from 52,543 in 1940 to 13,244 in 1944. This was due to the relocation of the Japanese who numbered 38,721 in 1940.

8-14-44
Of the total number of Negroes in the Los Angeles area, 118,888 live in the city, itself, the report stated. The remaining 15,631 are in the county.

The figures presented in the release were obtained in a sample census of the Los Angeles area, the Bureau of the Census stated: The sample was selected according to scientific principles, designed to yield a total for the population of the area that would agree within 2.2 percent, or 74,000 inhabitants, with the total that would have been obtained in a complete census. The accuracy of the total population figure for any part of the area, and of the figure for persons with a specified characteristic, varies roughly with the size of the figure, the larger figures being more reliable than the smaller ones. The sample is large enough to assure the reliability of the findings presented above.

8-14-44
Elaborating on the figures, the report declared that nearly one out of every four persons living in the Los Angeles area in April, work of any kind and seeking

work. The 1944 unemployment rate for the Los Angeles area was about the same as the national average of 1.5 percent.

8-14-44
The percentages of married men and women rose in practically every adult age group of the population. The proportion of married men in Los Angeles city rose from 61.2 percent of the male population 15 years old and over in 1940 to 70.2 percent in 1944. For women, the percentage increased from 58.6 in 1940 to 60.4 in 1944. The large increase for males was caused partly by the withdrawal of single men into the Army and Navy, which forced the percentage married upwards, especially in the military ages.

A large proportion of the new brides were girls in their teens and early twenties. For girls 15 to 19 years old, the percentage married in Los Angeles city increased from 10.8 in 1940 to 16.2 in 1944. For the age group 20 to 24 years, the figures were 54.3 percent married in 1940 and 58.5 percent in 1944.

8-14-44
The number of women in the population increased much more than the number of men, both because of induction of men into the armed forces and because of an excess of females over males in the in-migrant population. In 1940 there were already 57,339 more females than males in the area; by 1944, the excess of females amounted to 319,319. The number of males per 100 females dropped from 96 in 1940 to 88 in 1944.

8-14-44
The demand for workers in the aircraft plants and other war industries attracted a much younger adult population than lived in the Los Angeles area before the war. Only 22.4 percent of the in-migrants were 45 years old or more, as compared with 36.0 percent of the nonmigrant population.

In spite of the critical labor shortage, there was still some unemployment in April, 1944. There were 22,176 unemployed workers seeking work in the area, or 1.4 percent of the labor force. This amount of unemployment is insignificant in comparison with prewar figures; in 1940, 13.6 percent of the workers in the area were either on public emergency work projects or were without work of any kind and seeking